

UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN

An Evening Bulletin by the Students in the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri.

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THE INVENTORY.

Christmas holidays are the inventory weeks of individuals. The corporation, the manufacturer and the retail merchant set aside a few days each year to find out whether the business has been losing or making money. It is also a time for inauguration of ideas and plans, schemes thought of months before, but put aside because they could not be used at that time.

Christmas week is to the people what inventory week is to business, except perhaps that persons are unconscious of the balancing process. What person has not resolved to quit some more or less bad habit with the coming of the new year? Where there has been something in a life in the past year that was detrimental, or at least not beneficial, the resolve is made to cast it out.

The New Year's resolution is generally considered a joke. And with trivial things it usually is a joke. But there are more serious resolutions. A man may resolve that in the year to come, he will reduce the amount of time spent in idleness; that he will keep busy; that he will do something. And this determination is sure to bring success.

Why is such a resolution made? It follows naturally the self-inventory. A waste has been found of the raw materials of success, the resolution is an effort to stop that waste.

Christmas week is a time to learn one's self. To "know thyself" is to be an expert in this inventory process. And the result of this expertness is a successful life.

"GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."

Christmas Day is the happiest day of the year. No other holiday is celebrated by so many different nations of the world. Every home of wealth is brilliantly illuminated, and children gather 'round the broad hearth-stones—taking presents from bulging stockings. Grandfathers and grandmothers join the merry children, and the day is a happy one for all.

But there are childish hearts that do not have warmth and mirth on Christmas day, and there are many persons stooped with age who quiver in the cold and think of bygone days and departed friends. The newsboy on the corner and the old man who sells shoe strings in a sheltered corner of the street each deserve some remembrance that will cause them to think of Santa Claus, and of the Savior who was born on Christmas day. A little gift, a friendly smile, or a word of comradeship given to these people less fortunate than ourselves, will help make their humble Christmas day brighter, help them realize the true spirit of Christmas.

TOO LONG TO WAIT.

The present Congress sitting in Washington is an example of the failure of Congress to represent the latest sentiment of the people. This Congress may pass laws directly contrary to the desires of the people expressed in the election last month.

It is thirteen months from the time of the election of members of the House of Representatives until they take an active part in legislation. In England, Germany, and France, the legislative bodies are compelled by law, to meet within a certain period after their election, varying from thirty to ninety days. In the United States there is a considerable period after the passing of a law before it goes into effect; in these foreign countries laws go into effect much sooner.

This is in direct contradiction to the ideas of the framers of the Constitution. They provided that Congress should meet the first Monday in December, but gave Congress power to

alter this provision. It probably was intended that the law would be changed to enable Congress to meet immediately after the inauguration of a new President, so that he could put his platform into effect. But under the present system a President can have no influence upon existing conditions, except by special session of Congress, until the December following his inauguration in March.

This delay in the expression of public sentiment has no parallel in any other government, and not only prevents for a year, the enacting into law of the people's desires, but enables a Congress not representing the people to continue to enact laws.

The changing of the date of election would not help matters, for November is the practical time for elections, and it would necessitate the changing of the date of the inauguration of both Congressmen and President.

THE RETIRING BUSINESS MAN.

Some time ago a business man in St. Louis announced that having reached the age of fifty and having made a fortune he would retire and enjoy life. Immediately following this announcement comes one from Geo. W. Perkins who for many years has been associated with J. Pierpont Morgan and who has been regarded as one of the leading business men of this country. Mr. Perkins, like the St. Louis man, has made a fortune, but he retires for different reasons. As he retires he makes the following statement:

"New problems have followed the organization of the great co-operative combination of capital, and it is my hope that the experience I have had may enable me to contribute something toward the adjustment of these matters, which seem to me to be of the largest consequence to the country."

There are yet many good things in American life. There are those who would have us believe that modern business starves out the better impulses in a man and yet it remains true that the most conspicuous service being done in this country today is by wealthy men. The American people will welcome Mr. Perkins in this new field of endeavor and will follow his leadership as he blazes out the way in the solution of some of our vexing industrial and social problems. It is ten to one that after all Mr. Perkins will get more pleasure out of life than the man who retires to enjoy it.

REPRESENTATION AND CENSUS.

According to the new figures by census enumeration, 474 members of the House of Representatives would represent the increase over 393 of the present time. This is an increase of eighty-two members at the regular basis of representation, which is 194,000 persons for each representative. A rate of 220,000 persons for each representative would mean an increase of twenty-seven members in the House.

This number is unwieldy, and should be limited by a change in the basis of representation. Such a change may be difficult, but the party in power usually owes some of its success to the growing and developing parts of the country which would be benefited by a larger representation. Nevertheless the increase in numbers in the House of Representatives must eventually be stopped.

Since there has been a decided growth in such states as Washington and Oklahoma, an increase in the number of persons making the basis of representation will not seriously affect conditions. The older states would object to a decrease. But the good of the governmental legislation is always greater than special favors to certain states, and it is hoped that a higher ratio for representatives will be established by the incoming Congress.

STUDENTS AS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The best advertisements for the University over the state are the students of the University. The modesty of some may prevent them from considering the question in that way, but there can be no doubt about it. This fact does not imply any reason for a feeling of self-importance, but rather

it should cause an attitude of humility, a feeling of responsibility, and a desire to fulfill one's obligations.

Students of the University of Kansas have adopted the plan of advertising their university during the Christmas vacation by means of county clubs. That method of advertising has been followed at our university to some extent for several years and has proved a good one. We ought to perfect and elaborate it.

Just a word may be the means of bringing some worthy student to the University next year. Another word may get a vote for the mill tax when it shall come up again.

A NURSE FOR THE POOR.

Dr. Walter McNab Miller has estimated that the number of deaths resulting from tuberculosis in Columbia each year could be cut in half by the employment of a nurse for the poor. It is horrible to think of so many persons dying each year when their lives might be saved. After all the people of a city are more important than the city itself. Desirable as it is to beautify the town and increase its size and population, it is more important to take care of the present inhabitants.

Even aside from the point of view, a public nurse would be a good thing for Columbia. Those who are more concerned with their own welfare than with that of the indefinite "suffering poor" should be as eager for a nurse for the poor as are those more interested in altruistic movements.

It is well known that the presence of tuberculosis in a community is a menace to the health of all the inhabitants unless great precautions are taken. A public nurse would not only lessen the number of deaths among the poor, but by teaching them more sanitary ways of living and caring for their sick, would make the presence of this disease less likely to affect the health of other persons.

A person getting his first glimpse of university professors at the faculty stunt last Wednesday night might well have marveled that anyone could refer to professors as old or dry or dignified or book-worms.

But think of the poor fellow who had to go to the postoffice twice a day every day last week.

The sororities sold about 17,000 Red Cross seals this week, which shows that they stand high in things besides scholarship.

Let's have the publisher of the Columbia directory take a census of Missouri.

A Lay Sermon.

THE APOSTLE PAUL.

One of the greatest names among men is that of the apostle Paul. Few men have been so fortunate in preparing for their life work and few men have been more happy in their choice. And yet Paul was unconscious of his mission until he was past 30 years old.

Somewhat of the cosmopolitan atmosphere which we enjoy so much today surrounds the early years of Paul: His birth-place, Tarsus, was a city of many races and of various interests. He was of pure Hebrew ancestry and a Roman citizen, surrounded by Greek culture. In the home he talked Aramaic; in the streets he spoke Greek.

There are several things in the early life of St. Paul that are found too seldom today. His early school training was carefully supplemented by the educational and cultural influences of the home. He acquired his ideals of life and his ambitions at his mother's knee. Ten years spent in a careful and systematic study of the Jewish law and traditions at the feet of Gamaliel in the great city of Jerusalem and ten more years spent in thought and ruminations at his home in Tarsus, fitted him for the great work for which he was destined.

Courage, enthusiasm, tireless effort, and above all an absorbing devotion to God and to the extension of Christianity were the characteristics of this man Paul. His cosmopolitan training fitted him to become the successful world-missionary and the organizer of many churches. His enthusiasm and tireless efforts are manifest in his epistles, written hurriedly and without strict attention to the rules of grammar and rhetoric, which, nevertheless, are among the "divinest compositions of men" and which contain treasures priceless to every Christian.

Not every generation can produce a Paul, but the one Paul stands yet as an inspiration and beacon light to the world.

Viewpoints.

For More Reference Books.

To the Editor of the University Missourian: Because of the small supply of reference books on certain studies in the library, many students have formed groups of two, three or four and bought these books for use at home. They intend to sell them for half price at the end of the semester and divide the nominal return.

If all these groups should give the books to the library instead of selling them, there would soon be plenty of books on the reference shelves, and the cost to each of the donors would be trifling. It is all right to preach to the folks in our home towns about their duty to the University, but it wouldn't be a bad idea to remember our duty to the school also.

SENIOR.

A Favorite Spot.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:

Each student doubtless has a favorite spot around the University—a scene whose recalling always presents pleasant impressions—to his mind the most beautiful place about Columbia. The gymnasium, shortly after night-fall, holds that place in my mind. When I leave the building, feeling the exhilaration which accompanies a cold bath and brisk rub down followed by a plunge into the colder air out of doors, I always stop a moment to take a backward glance at the great stone structure.

In the center of the picture is the large lighted entrance, with gleaming windows on each side, to balance the light effects of the foreground. The upper part of the building, by contrast, is almost of inky hue, which on moonlight nights looms black against the light blue of the sky. Without the light, the building resembles the wall of a fortified city.

STUDENT.

Those Hot Air Furnaces.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:

This is a complaint from one who is tortured. How we envy you, you fortunate students who live in steam and hot-water heated houses. How we long to be in your shoes. Who? We who live in those vile hot-air houses. Such a sarcastic statement it is—hot air. As if the air were ever hot. Truly, who can say that the room is ever filled with anything except gas and smoke? If you don't want to have the sore throat, you have to shut the register every time you hear the "old man" fix up the furnace. Verily, it is worse than no heat at all.

Hot air indeed. It is mortifying to place your hand in front of the register and feel a blast of not hot—but cold, icy air, shooting up to torment you and make you put an extra overcoat on your bed. Ah, woe is me. That ever I submitted myself to the torture of a hot-air furnace. And yet—what's the use. Students were made to freeze. Fate seems to think that the only way she can give a student a taste of real life is to freeze him. And she does. Either it's nature or the landlady. And one is about as bad as the other. HEARTSICK.

Athletic Finances.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:

Since the decision of the Missouri Valley Conference that games between conference teams shall be played on college grounds the question of the Missouri-Kansas Thanksgiving game and its finances will arise. It has been stated by those who know the inside facts of athletics at Missouri that the Thanksgiving game is the "golden egg" for athletic funds. Basketball, baseball and track "go in the hole" and it is with the proceeds from football, especially the Thanksgiving game, that the deficiency in athletics is met. Fifteen thousand dollars is about the sum that comes to each of the universities from this game when played in Kansas City. What will it be when in the college town?

The seating capacity at Misosuri is small, 5,000 being a liberal estimate of those who could see the game. At a dollar and a half a seat this would bring in \$7,500. Kansas would get her share of this. Whether Missouri's share would be enough to support other branches of sport we do not know. However, the funds would be materially lessened.

At this stage the question of the general athletic ticket comes in and with it the question as to whether this would set athletics on a firm financial basis. At other universities the system is employed. Why should it not be begun here? It might be tried for a season, and in all probability it would be found to give support, financially and in attendance.

B. A.

"Tommy" Johnson and Missouri.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:

The sporting editor of the Kansas City Journal tells of an interview with "Tommy" Johnson, captain of the 1910 Jayhawkers in Sunday's paper. In the story Johnson is reported to have said before the Thanksgiving game that he would keep a sharp lookout that Missouri did not introduce Macomber into the Thanksgiving game under an assumed name.

The Kansas captain seemed to take it as a matter of course that Missouri University was naturally "crooked" in its athletics. Every school in the conference knows there is not a cleaner institution in Missouri; Vaney athletics. To support his fear that Missouri would play Macomber, despite its announcement to the contrary, Johnson cited the instance of a track meet in which he charges that Missouri was unsportsmanlike. He says that the Anderson twins, both weight men, were entered in an event. One of the twins was the better and easily won first. Johnson charges that instead of the other Anderson competing when his turn came, the same twin returned and won second in the event.

As a matter of fact, I know positively that that statement is not true and is merely an invention of the Kansas track men to account for their losing the meet. The only ground for the story is that when the second Anderson came forward to compete, one or two of the Missouri men joked, saying that they "bet it was the same one competing twice." The Missouri athletes knew each of the Andersons, however, and knew that the same Anderson was not duplicating. Several of the Kansas men, however, took up the hint, and decided among themselves that they had been cheated. Now "Tommy" Johnson comes forward with the story to injure Missouri's reputation. TRACK MAN.

In and Of Missouri

The combined ages of three men who voted in the recent election in Ralls county is 277 years. Each of the men has been voting a straight ticket for seventy years.

William Jackson of Portland carried the stakes for the surveyors when that City was laid out in 1831. He was then 14 years old. He is now 92 years old.

Boone county has enough hardwood to supply all of the furniture factories in Michigan, according to a representative of a Grand Rapids furniture house.

A man in Lincoln county was sent to the insane asylum because he persisted in baptizing his wife every time he became possessed of a surplus amount of religious zeal. It seems that she did not object to this until the weather became cold. Then she refused to humor him any longer and turned him over to the county officials.

A mining expert from Colorado who made a furnace test of New Cambrian, Macon county, quartz, claims that it showed the following values, for each ton: Gold, \$5; silver, \$1.10; zinc, \$3.25; iron, \$1; sulphuric acid, \$8.15. According to the test each ton was valued at \$18.50. Some of the strata was estimated to be worth \$20 in gold alone. A company has been formed to develop the mines. It has been estimated that the cost of mining and treating the ore will be about \$2.25 a ton.

Monroe county claims the distinction of having the largest pile of corn ever thrown together on one farm in that section of the state. On this farm six hundred acres of land was planted in corn. Twenty-five wagons have been employed for a week and the average yield thus far, has been sixty-eight bushels to the acre. It is estimated that the total yield will be about 40,000 bushels. The corn was grown on a farm of 1,100 acres.

The deepest hole in the ground in this section of the state is at Centralia. It is 1,850 feet deep, and was drilled to discover whether there was coal or oil under that city. The board, composed of business men of Centralia, that has charge of sinking the well has applied to the state geologist for financial aid in sinking it deeper. It cost them \$4,440 to sink the well to its present depth.

An epidemic of typhoid fever of virulent form is spreading throughout the counties of Northwest Missouri. It is said that this is due to the protracted dry weather this fall. The people of St. Joseph have been particularly affected by the contagion and there have been many deaths in that city.

Delightfully interesting are Hurst's Kiddie Books. They are for children from 5 to 8 years old. Each book is illustrated in colors. The text is by Grace Duffie Boylan, well known as a writer of pleasant juvenile works. The volumes have introductions by Florence E. Scott. The illustrations, which will captivate the children, are by Ike Morgan. The Kiddie Books are quarto in size, cloth bound, 50 cents a volume. They include "Our Little Canadian Kiddies," "Our Little Cuban Kiddies," "Our Little Eskimo Kiddies," "Our Little Hawaiian Kiddies," "Our Little Indian Kiddies," "Our Little Philippine Kiddies." (Published by Hurst & Company, 395 Broadway, New York City.)

Josephine the Great

Not in the gladiatorial arena has Missouri been at pains to seek a record of supremacy the world over. Its trophy is a token of peace and plenty and inspires emulation, not jealousy. The greatest cow in the world, by tested facts and figures, is Chief Josephine of the Agricultural College of the University of Missouri, which in the last six months has surpassed all former achievements in milk production. Josephine's average for half a year has been forty-seven quarts a day, and in a single day she has reached fifty-five quarts, or 110 pounds of milk. Her daily food costs 65 cents, so that it is easy to calculate the margin of profit. But Josephine has quarters especially adapted to her well-being and receives a care that extends to all the details of her existence. The grass, forage and grain provided are varied, she is screened in summer, given a daily shower bath, and has nothing to do but chew the cud of contentment. If Dr. Samuel Johnson lived in these times he would add something to his view that "A cow is a very good animal in the field; but we turn her out of a garden." A garden is not to her liking unless bordered with clover, which no well-regulated parterre ought to be. But Missouri's great cow would have a garden to look out upon if it promoted her psychological serenity.

In a period when the production of food and the cost of living are a problem giving concern in every country the example of Josephine has a striking value. All cows can not contribute as much to an increased supply of milk, but the gap between her yield and the average can be closed to a great degree. Much can be accomplished along this line as well as by the increase in the number of farm workers, and of cattle on a thousand hills. Scientists of the cornfield are laboring to increase the yield per acre and it is evidently possible to gain millions of bushels in this way without seriously increasing the toll. Josephine is a well-born cow. She comes of choice ancestry, a matter that stands high in the esteem of all who have mastered the rudiments of agriculture and its branch of cattle raising. Even among her peers in blue blood this Missouri cow is doubtless a paragon, but the road along which she has been developed is open to all, and points the way to a more bounteous food supply from existing sources as well as by opening fresh areas of land and adding to the aggregate of workers. A cow that averages forty-seven quarts of milk a day may be phenomenal, but doing half as well would lift dairying to a new level, and this has practically been achieved in the pastures, barns and methods of Denmark.

The Missouri State University holds a distinguished place in its agricultural department, as the National Bureau of Agriculture has frequent occasion to remark. In the last ten years this state failed to make the gain in population it is entitled to by its size, natural fertility, climate, endowment of forests and rivers, well-advanced system of transportation and geographical position. No better region for farming exists on the earth, but in company with other Central States, Missouri shows a census loss in many farming counties. This condition can only be temporary. Tilling the soil is a profitable vocation and growing all the time in this respect. Every product of the temperate zone can be raised to advantage in Missouri. Its farms are not isolated spots, but in touch with the busy life of the country in general. Within its boundaries agriculture can be studied successfully by practice and precept. As a mark set in advance the world's champion in the stables of the State University has a mission as well as unequalled present laurels to show.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Where Pocahontas Was Buried.

Gravesend should prove of more than common interest to any of our American sailor visitors who happen to possess the historic sense. For its parish church is believed to contain the remains of the beautiful and ill-fated American Princess Pocahontas. On her visit to England in 1616 she was accorded a most hospitable reception. Unfortunately, however, she contracted smallpox and died on her way back to Virginia. She was brought ashore at Gravesend, where she was buried. The precise place of sepulture is a matter of dispute among antiquarians, but St. George's Church claims the honor and its parish registry contains the following entry: "Rebecca Wrothe, Wyff of Thomas Wrothe, gent, a Virginia lady borne, here was buried in ye Chancel."—London Chronicle.

When Missouri Won.

Minnesota finally got tired trying to coax away the president of Missouri's University and took one of the "made in Chicago" brand.—Joplin News-Herald.